


Hafer v. Melo, 502 U.S. 21,25 (1991).

A claim of governmental liability requires a showing that the misconduct complained of came about pursuant to a policy, statement, regulation, decision or custom promulgated by Westmoreland or its agent, the Westmoreland Police Department. Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services, 98 S.Ct. 2018 (1978). In short, for Westmoreland or the Westmoreland Police Department to be liable under § 1983, there must be a direct causal link between an official policy or custom and the alleged constitutional violation. City of Canton v. Harris, 109 S.Ct. 1197 (1989). To establish the requisite causal link, the Plaintiff has to “identify the policy, connect the policy to the county itself and show that the particular injury was incurred because of the execution of that policy”. Garner v. Memphis Police Department, 8 F.3d 358, 363-64 (6th Cir.1993).

The Plaintiff has offered nothing to suggest that his rights were violated pursuant to a policy or regulation of Westmoreland or the Westmoreland Police Department. Consequently, the Plaintiff has failed to state a claim against the Defendants acting in their official capacities.

In the absence of an actionable claim, the Court is obliged to dismiss the complaint *sua sponte*. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2).

An appropriate order will be entered.


WAVERLY D. CRENSHAW, JR.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE